

WE CLAIM:

1. A method of reducing gastric motility or delaying gastric emptying in a mammal comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of an amylin or an amylin agonist, where said amylin agonist is not calcitonin.
2. A method of reducing gastric motility or delaying gastric emptying in a mammal comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of an amylin or an amylin agonist, where said amylin agonist exhibits activity in a receptor binding assay on the order of less than about 1 to 5 nM.
3. The method of claim 2, wherein the exhibited activity is less than about 1 nM.
4. The method of claim 3, wherein the exhibited activity is less than about 50 pM.
5. A method of reducing gastric motility or delaying gastric emptying in a mammal comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of an amylin or an amylin agonist, where said amylin agonist shows EC<sub>50</sub> values in a soleus muscle assay of less than about 1 to 10 micromolar.
6. The method according to claim 1, wherein said mammal is undergoing a gastrointestinal diagnostic procedure.
7. The method according to claim 6, wherein said gastrointestinal diagnostic procedure is a radiological examination or a magnetic resonance imaging.
8. The method according to claim 1, wherein said gastric motility is associated with gastrointestinal disorder.

10. The method according to claim 2, wherein said mammal is undergoing a gastrointestinal diagnostic procedure.
11. The method according to claim 10, wherein said gastrointestinal diagnostic procedure is a radiological examination or a magnetic resonance imaging.
12. The method according to claim 2, wherein said gastric motility is associated with gastrointestinal disorder.
13. The method according to claim 12, wherein said gastrointestinal disorder is spasm.
14. The method according to claim 5, wherein said mammal is undergoing a gastrointestinal diagnostic procedure.
15. The method according to claim 14, wherein said gastrointestinal diagnostic procedure is a radiological examination or a magnetic resonance imaging.
16. The method according to claim 5, wherein said gastric motility is associated with gastrointestinal disorder.
17. The method according to claim 16, wherein said gastrointestinal disorder is spasm.
18. A method to treat postprandial dumping syndrome in a subject comprising administering to said subject an amount of an amylin agonist effective to induce amylin activity in said mammal, wherein said amylin agonist is an amylin agonist according to claim 1.

19. A method to treat postprandial dumping syndrome in a subject comprising administering to said subject an amount of an amylin agonist effective to induce amylin activity in said mammal, wherein said amylin agonist is an amylin agonist according to claim 2.

20. A method to treat postprandial dumping syndrome in a subject comprising administering to said subject an amount of an amylin agonist effective to induce amylin activity in said mammal, wherein said amylin agonist is an amylin agonist according to claim 5.

21. A method to treat postprandial hyperglycemia in a subject comprising administering to said subject an amount of an amylin agonist effective to induce amylin activity in said mammal, wherein said amylin agonist is an amylin agonist according to claim 1.

22. A method to treat postprandial hyperglycemia in a subject comprising administering to said subject an amount of an amylin agonist effective to induce amylin activity in said mammal, wherein said amylin agonist is an amylin agonist according to claim 2.

23. A method to treat postprandial hyperglycemia in a subject comprising administering to said subject an amount of an amylin agonist effective to induce amylin activity in said mammal, wherein said amylin agonist is an amylin agonist according to claim 5.